founds paſs, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 220.

DE'FERENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it croſſes the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air, though air be the moſt favourable *deferent* of ſounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DE'FERENTS [in ſurgery.] Certain veſſels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The firey Tybalt, with his ſword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He ſwung about his head. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Nor is it juſt to bring
A war, without a juſt *defiance* made. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian hereſy was very apt to attract well meaning ſouls, who, ſeeing it bad ſuch expreſs *defiance* to apoſtacy, could not ſuſpect that it was itſelf any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*

No body will ſo openly bid *defiance* to common ſenſe, as to affirm viſible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFICIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *deficio*, Latin.] Defect; fail-
DEFICIENCY. } ing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reaſon of Ariſtotle, introduceth one of no leſs *deficiency* himſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou in thyſelf art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii *l.* 415.

We ſhall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confeſſions of human ignorance. *Glanv. Sceſſ. c.* 3.

What great *deficience* is it, if we come ſhort of others? *Sprat's Sermons.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty and *deficience*, ſuch as they have been deſcribed to us in hiſtory. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

2. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary.

What is to be conſidered in this caſe, is chiefly, if there be a ſufficient fulneſs or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There is no burden laid upon our poſterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourſelves, which has been our caſe in ſo many other ſubſidies. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

DEFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! beſt are all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Figures are either ſimple or mixed: the ſimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton's Architect.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Several views, poſtures, ſtands, turns, limitations and exceptions, and ſeveral other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be ſtudied. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENT *Verbs*. See DEFECTIVE *Verbs*.

DEFI'CIENT *Nouns*. See DEFECTIVE *Nouns*.

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are thoſe numbers whoſe parts, added together, make leſs than the integer, whoſe parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, French.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws ſhould provide, by the moſt prudent and effectual means, to curb thoſe bold and inſolent *defiers* of heaven. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 3.

To DEFILE. *v. a.* [apilan, Sax. from *ful*, *foul*.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make naſty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* i.

He is juſtly reckoned among the greateſt prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift's Letter concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itſelf he ſhall not eat, to *defile* himſelf therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8.

Neither ſhall he *defile* himſelf for his father. *Lev.* xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chaſtity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd,
The huſband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*. *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulneſs of good turns, *defiling* of ſouls, adultery and ſhameleſs uncleanneſs *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

God requires rather that we ſhould die than *defile* ourſelves with impieties *Stillingfleet.*

Let not any inſtances of ſin *defile* your requeſts. *Wake.*

To DEFILE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFILE. *n. ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow paſſage; a long narrow paſs; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to uſe the military term, where the partiſans uſed to encounter. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

DEFILEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] The ſtate of being defiled; the act of defiling; naſtineſs; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Luſt,
By unchaſte looks, looſe geſtures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchaſte are provoked to ſee their vice expoſed, and the chaſte cannot rake into ſuch filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator*, N°. 286.

DEFI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the laſt tremenduous day I ſhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 128.

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwiſe define, than by ſaying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a ſubject for our narrow underſtanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be aſcertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queſtion is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFINE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumſtances.

Whoſe loſs can'ſt thou mean,
That do'ſt ſo well their miſeries *define*? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper ſignification, yet there are ſome words that will not be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumſcribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings, or ſome parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very diſtinct and well *defined*, and the blackneſs ſeemed as intenſe as that of the central ſpot. *Newt.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiſs of lands and properties. *Bacon, Eſſ.* 57.

DEFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forſooth, is found
Incomprehenſible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain ſearcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition ſhow,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the ſight of the goddeſs, who in a *definite* compaſs can ſet forth infinite beauty. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. Exact; preciſe.

Ideots, in this caſe of favour, would
Be wiſely *definite*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the accuſatory libel or inquiſition, which ſucceeds in the place of accuſation, ſome certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

DEFINITE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

If theſe things are well conſidered, ſpecial baſtardy is nothing elſe but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing elſe but a *definite* of the ſpecial. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedneſs. *Dict.*

DEFINITION. *n. ſ.* [*definitio*, Latin; *definition*, French.]

1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular conſideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him; and, where they are proper, they will be delightful. *Dryden.*

2. Deciſion; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reaſonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diſtinguiſhing *definition*. *Bentley's Serm.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs.

Other authors write often dubiouſly, even in matters wherein is expected a ſtrict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I make haſte to the caſting and comparting of the whole work, being indeed the very *definitive* ſum of this art, to diſtribute uſefully and gracefully a well choſen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Politively; deciſively; expreſly.

Definitively thus I anſwer you:
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert,
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

That

That Methuſalah was the longeſt lived, of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* ſet down by Moſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Bellarmine ſaith, becauſe we think that the body of Chriſt may be in many places at once, locally and viſibly; therefore we ſay and hold, that the ſame body may be circumſcriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Faul.*

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definitive*.] Deciſiveneſs. *Dict.*

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Combuſtibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forced to ſpend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may ſo ſpeak, of ſaltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, ſuppoſing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the beſt ſpirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

DEFLAGRATION. *n. ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Latin.]

A term frequently made uſe of in chymiſtry, for ſetting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with ſal prunelle, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reaſon, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, ſeems to be, that the aqueous part of the ſpirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it ſo moiſt, that the flame of the ſulphureous parts of the ſame ſpirit cannot faſten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you ſhall always find the paper moiſt; and ſometimes we have found it ſo moiſt, that the flame of a candle would not readily light it. *Boyle.*

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe, or right line.

At ſome parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other ſide of the Azores, and this ſide of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the Weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ariſing beyond the Equator, it maketh northward almoſt fifteen degrees; and *deflecting* after weſtward, without meanders, continueth a ſtrait courſe about forty degrees. *Brown.*

For did not ſome from a ſtrait courſe *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackm.*

DEFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aſide.

Needles incline to the South on the other ſide of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, ſtand without *deflection*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 2. *c.* 2.

2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aſide, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORATION. *n. ſ.* [*defloration*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great meaſure, the *deflouration* of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them. *Hale.*

To DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*defleurer*, French.]

1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the luſt of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, ſo is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Eccluſ.* xx. 4.

Now will I hence to ſeek my lovely Moor,
And let my ſpleenful ſons this trull *deflour*. *Shakeſ. Tit. And.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the ſweetneſs of his ſoul was *defloured* and raviſhed from him, by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DEFLO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *deflour*.] A raviſher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that thoſe *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the ſentiments of virtue and honour, are not reſtrained by humanity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

DEFLU'OUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] A defluxion; a flowing down of humours.

We ſee that taking cold moveth looſeneſs, by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts; and ſo doth cold likewiſe cauſe rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DEFLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Obſolete. Properly *deftly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the inſtrument;
They dauncen *defly*, and ſingen ſoote,
In their merriment. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

DEFOEDATION. *n. ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.

What native, unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and inſtincted through the whole, which the *defœdation* of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *force*.] A with holding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]

1. To diſfigure; to make ugly; to ſpoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up. *Sh. R. III.*

Wintry blaſts
Deform the year delightleſs. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with duſt *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryd. Fab.*

DEFO'RM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; diſfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoſo kill'd that monſter moſt *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Fairy Queen.*

So ſpake the griefly terror; and in ſhape,
So ſpeaking and ſo threatning, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Sight ſo *deform*, what heart of rock could long
Dry-ey'd behold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 494.

DEFORMATION. *n. ſ.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing; a diſfiguring.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deformed*.] Uglineſs; a diſagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

1. Uglineſs; ill-favouredneſs.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And deſcant on mine own *deformity*. *Shakeſpeare's Rich. III.*

Proper *deformity* ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Where fits *deformity* to mock my body;
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize;
To diſproportion me in every part. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.* iii.

Why ſhould not man,
Retaining ſtill divine ſimilitude
In part, from ſuch *deformities* be free,
And, for his maker's image ſake, exempt? *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

2. Ridiculouſneſs; the quality of ſomething worthy to be laughed at.

In comedy there is ſomewhat more of the worſe likeneſs to be taken, becauſe it is often to produce laughter, which is occaſioned by the ſight of ſome *deformity*. *Dryd. Pref. Dufreſ.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or ſtate, when *deformities* are ſuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

4. Diſhonour; diſgrace.

DEFO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, becauſe that the Lord is the avenger of all ſuch, as we alſo have forewarned you and teſtified. *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

My ſon, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Eccluſ.* iv. 1.

They ſeem, after a ſort, even to mourn, as being injured and *defrauded* of their right, when places, not ſanctified as they are, prevent them unneceſſarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 16.

Then they, who brothers better claim diſown,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden's Æn.* 6.

But now he ſeiz'd Briſeis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wiſe man may juſtly reſerve for his own particular uſe, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden's Dedicat. to King Arthur.*

DEFRAUDER. *n. ſ.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The proſligate in morals grow fevere,
Defrauders juſt, and ſycophants ſincere. *Blackm. Creation.*

To DEFRAY. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of; to diſcharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the ſacrifices. 2 *Mac.* ix. 16.

It is eaſy, Ireneus, to lay a charge upon any town; but to foreſee how the ſame may be anſwered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good adviſement. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It